

Agency 9
Kansas Department of Agriculture
—Division of Animal Health

Editor's Note:

Pursuant to Executive Reorganization Order (ERO) No. 40, the Kansas Animal Health Department was abolished on July 1, 2011. Powers, duties and functions were transferred to the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health. See L. 2011, Ch. 135.

Articles

- 9-7. MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK INTO OR THROUGH KANSAS.
9-27. REPORTABLE DISEASES.

**Article 7.—MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK
INTO OR THROUGH KANSAS**

9-7-4. Cattle. (a) Tuberculosis.

(1) Breeding cattle six months of age and over shall not be imported into Kansas unless accompanied by an official health certificate showing that the cattle meet the following requirements:

(A) Originated in a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free;

(B) originated in a tuberculosis-free state; or

(C) have been tested and were found negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before date of entry.

(2) Dairy cattle that are used for breeding and are six months of age or older shall originate from a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free or shall be tested negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry.

(b) Brucellosis.

(1) Brucellosis tests, regardless of method, shall be conducted at a laboratory approved by the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service (APHIS).

(2) Breeding cattle six months of age or over imported into Kansas shall meet interstate requirements according to state certification, as outlined in chapter 2 of the United States department of agriculture's document titled "brucellosis eradication: uniform methods and rules, effective October 1, 2003," APHIS publication 91-45-013. The following portions of this document are hereby adopted by reference:

(A) In chapter 1, part I; and

(B) chapter 2.

(c) Trichomoniasis.

(1) Bulls shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless they go directly to a licensed slaughter plant or an approved Kansas livestock market, go for feeding purposes only, or are accompanied by a completed certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Have been issued within the past 30 days; and

(B) state whether, to the veterinarian's knowledge, trichomoniasis has occurred in the herd of origin within the past two years.

(2) Virgin bulls 18 months of age or younger shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless these bulls are accompanied by a statement attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection. The statement shall be signed by the owner or owner's representative and shall indicate that the bulls have not been sexually exposed to breeding-aged females.

(3) With the exception of bulls exempted in paragraph (c)(4), non-virgin bulls, bulls older than 18 months of age, and bulls of unknown virginity status shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless these bulls are certified negative for *Tritrichomonas foetus*, as specified in paragraph (c)(9). A copy of the test results shall be attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(4) Each bull going to a sanctioned rodeo event or to a livestock show where the bull will be shown and then returned to the state of origin without

being sexually exposed to any breeding-aged females shall be exempt from the testing requirements of paragraph (c)(3).

(5) Cows and heifers shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless the cows and heifers go directly to a licensed slaughter plant or an approved Kansas livestock market or are accompanied by a completed certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Have been issued within the past 30 days; and

(B) document that the cows and heifers meet at least one of the following conditions:

(i) Have a calf at side and no exposure since parturition to other than bulls that are certified negative;

(ii) are at least 120 days pregnant;

(iii) are virgin heifers with no sexual exposure to bulls since weaning;

(iv) are documented to have had at least 120 days of sexual isolation;

(v) are heifers or cows exposed only to bulls that are certified negative;

(vi) are purchased for feeding purposes only, with no exposure to bulls after entering Kansas; or

(viii) are moving for the purpose of embryo transfer or other artificial reproduction procedure, with no exposure to bulls after entering Kansas.

(6)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(6)(B), if any non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, or bull of unknown virginity status changes ownership in Kansas by private sale, public sale, lease, trade, or barter but does not go directly to slaughter, that bull shall be required to be certified negative within 60 days before the change of ownership. Following the test, the owner shall ensure that no female contact occurs before the change of ownership. Each bull that has had contact with any female cattle after the testing shall be retested before movement.

(B) If an individual has a herd management plan to reduce risk of trichomoniasis that has been approved by the commissioner, virgin bulls 24 months of age or younger included within the approved plan shall not be required to be certified negative when changing ownership in Kansas. However, non-virgin bulls, virgin bulls older than 24 months of age, and bulls of unknown virginity status shall be certified negative before changing

ownership in Kansas even if these bulls originate from a herd with an approved plan.

(C) Each non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, and bull of unknown virginity status sold at a livestock market shall have a negative trichomoniasis test, be purchased for feeding purposes only, or go directly to slaughter.

(7) Each bull in Kansas that tests positive for trichomoniasis shall be sold directly for slaughter.

(8) The owner or person in charge of cattle who has reason to believe at least one of those cattle is affected with trichomoniasis shall report this belief to the commissioner as required by K.S.A. 47-622, and amendments thereto, and K.A.R. 9-27-1.

(9) As used in this subsection, “certified negative” shall mean that the sample from a bull has been found negative for *Tritrichomonas foetus* on one real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.

The bull shall be individually identified by an official identification method approved by the commissioner. The sample shall be collected by a veterinarian who has participated in trichomoniasis training approved by the commissioner. This training shall include preputial sampling, sample handling and shipping, appropriate recordkeeping, and official animal identification. This training shall be repeated every five years.

Each sample shall be collected into and transported to the lab using a test kit system approved by the commissioner. The sample shall have been submitted for testing to a laboratory approved by the commissioner utilizing a form supplied by the commissioner. On this form, the veterinarian shall be listed, and the owner shall certify that the bull had had at least 14 days of sexual rest before the sample was collected. Certified negative test results shall be valid for 60 days from the time the sample was collected if no female contact occurs during this period. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 47-607, 47-610, and 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1982; amended, T-9-5-12-10, May 12, 2010; amended Sept. 24, 2010; amended Oct. 4, 2013.)

Article 27.—REPORTABLE DISEASES

9-27-1. Designation of infectious or contagious diseases. The following diseases shall be

designated as reportable infectious or contagious animal diseases and shall be reported in accordance with K.S.A. 47-622, and amendments thereto:

- (a) Anthrax;
- (b) all species of brucellosis;
- (c) equine infectious anemia;
- (d) classical swine fever, which is also known as hog cholera;
- (e) pseudorabies;
- (f) psoroptic mange;
- (g) rabies;
- (h) tuberculosis;
- (i) vesicular stomatitis;
- (j) avian influenza;
- (k) pullorum;
- (l) fowl typhoid;
- (m) psittacosis;

(n) viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease, which is also known as exotic Newcastle disease;

(o) foot and mouth disease;

(p) rinderpest;

(q) African swine fever;

(r) piroplasmosis;

(s) vesicular exanthema;

(t) Johne's disease;

(u) scabies;

(v) scrapie;

(w) bovine leukosis;

(x) other diseases that the livestock commissioner determines to be immediately reportable due to an animal health emergency situation; and

(y) trichomoniasis. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-1832; implementing K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-622; effective Jan. 23, 1998; amended Sept. 24, 2010.)